SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1856.

War With England.

We are often asked, in intercourse with our friends, if there is really any probability of war with England. We answer briefly, no. The questions of difference between our Government and that of England are only two, and they are not of very great importance.

The first question in order of time is the Central American. By the treaty made some of the Judges (only one) dissenting, that those years ago between England and America, it sections and parts of sections which relate to the was agreed that neither party should establish colonies in Central America. The Uni- ing county agents for the sale of these articles; ted States understand the treaty to mean and to the right of search seizure and destructhat Great Britain should abandon or withdraw a colony she had already sent into the constitutional, our task is not so difficult as it country. England contends that the treaty otherwise might have been. But as the Sucould only apply to future colonies, and that tion, whether the Legislature had the right to she has the right to continue the colony al- prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous and inready established.

the British Minister and Consuls in this country, in enlisting in our cities, soldiers for the sume the responsibility, and although the duty war in the Crimea. These acts, we contend, may be unpleasant, and yet we say with Judge Marshall of the Supreme Court of the U.S. "that are a violation of national law and of our the Court can be insensible neither to the magown municipal law. England concedes the nitude nor delicacy of the question, when violation of our municipal law, and makes the validity of a legislative act is to be examinsome apology for it, but denies the alleged highest law tribunal of this state has been unaviolation of national law. The former ques- ble to agree on the point in controversy. But the United States. Her commerce would ter to some of those cherished by themselves. suffer beyond her power of endurance. Nor could our own Atlantic cities well afford a and intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to tions of commercial interest, there are too was the prevention of the manufacture and sale many ties of literary and social interest be- diana, and was intended strictly as a prohibittween us and England to render war possi-ble, unless for reasons exceedingly urgent,— ory law so far as this use was concerned. But as the Supreme Court has held that it was uncon-stitutional to prohibit the manufacture, this be-The difficulties will be, therefore, undoubt- ing a right guaranteed by the Constitution to edly settled, either by compromise or arbitra-

sustain it. There would be little danger of so made was denied or prohibited.

In the case of Brown vs. the State of Maryanother Hartford Convention, as in the time | land 12 Wheaton 419, a decision which has been others would rant, but the mass of the people would sustain any administration in a war, should it become necessary, with any foreign ion of the Court says-Commerce is intercourse,

Per the Indiana State Sentinel.

the Fusionists in Congress to elect a Speaker, To what purpose should the power to allow may yet result in good to the country. It importation be given unaccompanied with the may be the means of revealing to the honest power to authorize a sale of the things imported—sale is the object of importation and is an people throughout the land, the sectionalism essential ingredient of that intercourse of which and want of common principle among the importation constitutes a part. It is as essential heterogeneous mass of politicians who hypocritically promised the people peace, and a must be considered as a component part of the just and righteous rule of the country. They Power to regulate commerce.

Congress has a right, not only to authorize fion. They cannot trust one another, yet to manufacture gives the right to sell-for of what use would it be to manufacture an article, they want the people to trust them!

Such being the case, is it not plain to every thinking mind, that the party sustaining Banks is, to all intents and purposes, a sectional one? If the Black Republicans are not evaded by purchasing the article prohibited in a sectional party, then no sectional party can another township.

The same may be said of the The American Revolution was not the result lowship and frateraize with the Northern Republicans. They are Southern and strongly for Slavery in their feelings, and they do saest cordially hate Banks and his party.—
The Republicans believe that the Constitution gives to Congress all power over the sub- of which were borne in silence, like those local

that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to legislate on the subject of slavery, and that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to legislate on the subject of slavery; consequently Congress can confer no power on a territory in a territorial condition, or to its territorial Legislature, so as to impair the rights of the slave-holder. Thus it may be seen that these two sectional Know Nothing factions are the very antipodes of each tion is the only limit to the power, a must be other, and if the subject of slavery and the other of the subject of slavery and the The Supreme Court in 7 Black, page 474, hold affairs of the nation are entrusted to such that there are certain absolute rights (and the men, perpetual strife and bitterness, (if no- right of property is among them) which in all thing worse) must ever characterize their action. Such being the case, is it not time for from Legistive interference, brespective of conall sober-minded, sensible men to wake up to stitutional checks and guards, which means that none but national and reasonable men are elected to Congress so that the country may be preserved from anarchy, confusion, and ultimate dismemberment. UNION. In the country may be preserved from anarchy, confusion, and ultimate dismemberment. UNION.

Campaign State Paper.

The Rushville Jacksonian of the 16th, says that Mr. Culley, formerly editor of the Madisonian, has been selected as editor of the camfor although it is said in 4 McLean, page 497, for although it is said in 4 McLean, page 497, pager. The State Sentinel of a later of that a freeman may buy and sell at his pleas-

tion. Both objects—cheapness and efficien-ey—cannot be more readily attained than by which the Temperance act is based is, that making an arrangement with the proprietors these articles are not of themselves an evil, of the State Sentinel. The editors of the (for they are allowed in the law for certain uses) Sentinel will make an efficient paper—will necessary and beneficial) but that it is in the publish every thing that is necessary to a corpublish every thing that is necessary to a correct and thorough understanding of the questions at issue, and can make a campaign placed so as to prevent him from obtaining them, unless for these useful purposes. This paper from their best political matter much shows a want of confidence in the manhood of cheaper than it can be printed where the man, in his power to regulate his appetites and original expense of type, composition, &c., is desires, it destroys or strikes at the principle of

The paper will have a character and infin-ence, too, issuing from the Sentinel office, with a responsible corps of editors, that a mere shall drink, a right which an American citizen

Some of the papers of Indiana are as-sailing the private character of Col. John C. act may imply prohibition, except in certain cases, these cases and exceptions take away this tenant Governor of that State. Nothing bet- We do think this is the fact, nor do we under

The boot, shoe, and leather manufac-000 annually?

The cars on the first railroad in Texas commenced running through from Harrisburg Court has decided that they have no right to to Richmond, on 1st inst.

From the Brookville Democrat, Jan. 25, 1856. JUDGE REID'S OPINION. The State v. John Wise-Retailing-Motion to

Quash. This is an information presented by the pres scutor of the State against one John Wise, for unlawfully selling one pint of malt Beer, and is predicated on the Temperance Law of 1855, approved 16th February, which is an act to pronibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistant therewith, and for the suppression of intem-The act contains some 42 sections, and were

ced before us as it came from the hands of the

Legislature, we might have had more difficulty in determining the question of unlawful sale; but as the Supreme Court have decided by three manufacturing of spirituous and intoxicating Liquors; to the County Commissioners appointtion of them, embracing more than two-thirds of the whole law, all-of which are declared unpreme Court were unable to agree on the questoxicating liquors as a beverage, two of the Judges holding that that part of the act, prohib-The other question relates to the acts of iting the sale, was unconstitutional, and two tion is with us one of principle, the latter, one of honor. Interest, the interest of both parties, would induce strongly towards a set-The intention of the Legislature then as found in the act, was to prohibit the use of spirituous war. And, in addition to these considera- suppress intemperance; and the mode adopted of these articles entirely within the State of In-

where would be the use of the right to manu-If war however must come, our people will facture if the right to sell or exchange the thing one of its most ordinary ingredidents is traffic.

It is inconceivable that the power to authorize this traffic when given in its most comprehen sive terms with the intent that its efficacy should Messes. Epirors:-The abortive efforts of be complete should cease at the point where its continuance is indispensable to its value.

cannot agree, nor can they rule themselves, importation, but to authorize the importer to in a decent manner, much less the whole na- sell.—So in like manner we hold that the right that could not be lawfully sold. But Juge Stu-For the first time in the history of the art argues that because, since that revolution it country is a sectional party found in Congress laws more or less stringent in relation to the trying to rule and control the affairs of the retail of spirituous liquors, and that the right nation. Every man voting for Banks is sectional in his feelings; all the supporters of to regulate but the right to regulate but the right to prohibit has been this Black Republican candidate for Speaker awarded to the Legislature, and refers to several reside in a certain geographical section of the the laws. Hence the law must be constitution-Union, north of Mason and Dixon's Line .- al. But these were mere local acts or laws not

Southern Know Nothings who refused to fel- of one individual act or usurpation; for before

ject of Slavery-save, for the present-in the usurpations of our own Legislature, but bethirteen old States. They believe also, that cause they were passed over at the time in si-the Constitution does not take slavery to the lence, does it follow that this justifies the act, territories, or protect it after it is there—nor can slavery, they say, exist in the territories will be taken there by law—yet for the hibit, for if it did every act of the despot could unless it is taken there by law—yet, for the purpose of agitation, they want Congress to purpose of agitation, they want Congress to purpose a law keeping slavery out of the terriof Great Britain may alter or repeal the charter The Southern Know Nothings (the "Fire of a private corporation, but no Legislature in Eaters") believe that neither the territories, nor Congress, have any power over the subject of slavery in or out of the territories, but that the people of the South have the right to resist the territories with their slaver and the territories of the State so as to destroy or materialto go into the territories with their slaves and ly impair the right of collection, the same being to do as they please so long as the territories unconstitutional. 1 Howard, 312; 2 Howard, remain such. In other words, they are opposed to the Nebraska Bill, and believe that would affect the contract by incidentally impair-

their true interests, and see, that in future, there are certain rights that the Legislature canalso listed under the head of property by our assessor and taxed for the use of the State, it follows that it is one of those articles which the The State Convention directed the appoint- Legislature cannot injure, even where there is ment of a committee to make arrangements no written section preventing, and the right of state being meident and forming a component sident of that Convention appointed John P. part of the thing itself, it commands the protec-Dunn, Allen May, and Y. M. Parks, as such tion of the law; to destroy which, would be

date corrects the statement in the Jacksonian, and says that no arrangement has yet been made for the publication.

That a freeman may be a first is not of society but from nature: "which doctrine is held by Coke and Rutherford, in their Institutes. We hold The intention of the Convention was to publish an efficient campaign paper at a low price, so as to secure an extensive circula-

self-government, and sustains the plea of the campaign paper cannot hope to attain.—Lo-gansport Pharos. will not soon surrender, although in some in-stances evils may arise from a temporary abuse of this inalienable privilege.

Walker, the Democratic candidate for Lieu- absolute feature, and the law is only regulatory. ter, perhaps, could be expected of a party stand that the Supreme Court does so. The inpie the constitution of their country under foot, rather than to restore the property to its right. by prohibiting the sale of them except for medical, mechanical, and chemical uses only, and pure wine for sacramental use hence the excep-tions do not meet the objections, and the county The boot, shoe, and leather manufac-tures of Massachusetts amount to \$55'000,- these, have been declared to have no authority so to do, and that this part of the act is uncon-stitutional and void. Now, as the law prohib its every other person from selling for these purposes but these agents, and as the Supreme

de so, under the law, it follows that no one can

sell under the law (except the importer) for any

are allowed privileges, that the great body of the advice and consent of the Senate the citizens are prohibited, and these grants are declared void and illegal—no one has the right and not an illegal grant to a few makes a legal grant to all, on the contrary, had the license or Paris, in place of Don Piatt, resigned. grant to sell been general and the prohibition | Edward G. W. Butler, jr., of Lo prohibition is general, and the exceptions only transferred to Paris. this exception unconstitutional and void-none sul of the United States at the port of Mancan sell under the law any intexicating liquors tansas, Island of Cuba, in place of Edward tids not less than three gallons, and the use for Worrell, removed. the true intent and meaning of the whole law, undetermined by any tribunal, and the act pla-

which these may be sold is doubtful. that no provision of this act shall be construed | Sardinia. to forbid the sale, by any importer thereof, of Jonathan S. Jenkins, of California, to be any foreign spirituous or intoxicating liquors consul of the United States at Apa, Naviga-imported under the laws of the United States, tors' islands. and in accordance therewith, provided it is sold in the original casks or packages in which it was imported and in the same quantities, it follows that foreign liquors can be sold as a beve rage under the law, whilst domestic liquors were Celebration of Webster's Birth-day. prohibited for this purpose, thus making a dis-tinction in favor of the foreign article for which the right to manufacture includes the right or State Legislature, but the power to prohibit is the venerable patriot and statesman, General one of despotism, which a government like ours | Cass. does not posess. With Judge Stuart we can say that our opinion should defend itself, and should be such that after the excitement of the hour has passed awy and the pressure of the moment lifted from us our sober second thought inst., the anniversary of his birth-day in order

The motion to quash will be sustained.

is pregnant with Legislative encroachments.

State Temperance Convention. which the call is made, is also a member proud recollection by all of us, to whom the of the Fusion Know Nothing State Commit- words of kindness now come from the tomb.

ance movement. When standing aloof from cates and defenders. politics entirely, depending upon the moral The grave closed upon this great statesman power of community, or when its friends and American before another crisis, franght perance conventions have been controlled the dangers impending over them, and by men selected in the meetings of the councils, and been made to echo only the resolves of the council room. "The good of the order" has controlled the wording of proposed prohibitory enactments, and given to them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of that Union and continuous them to the support of them to them to the support of them to them to the support of them to the support of them to the support of them to them to the support of them to the support of them to the support of them to them to the support of the support of them to the support of the support of them to the support of the support of the support of the supp their "odious features," and the enactment when passed might better have been entitled "an act to secure a retention of temperance North and the South, we shall find the votes for Know Nothing candidates, and to live together in war. And what such a cheat the honest friends of temperance in the tion would bring with it, between ind

rule as heretofore. - Lafayette American.

the Richmond Dispatch, tast so numerous have he who loved and served her so well and whose become the applications of free colored persons to the Virginia Legislature to be allowed to would be deplore the position she has assumed voluntarily enslave themselves, that the Senate | towards the government of our common country,

have passed a general act on the subject." y on the abolition fanatacism that prevails at the North and that prevails in the American Congress. While these fanatics are sheding crocodile tears over the imagined misiries of Southern slaves—so well provided for paired so contented, and sot happy, and the free negroes are so discontend with their condition, ly yours, that these latter seem to be making a general movement to get what the Abolitionists love to call the "damnable shackles of slavery"

It would seem to every reasonable man that under such circumstances anti-slavery agitation might well cease. If the Southern slaves are satisfied with their condition and if the free negroes of the South voluntarily seek the same condition, why should the sicky sentimentalists and the crack-brained fanatics of the Northern States wring their hands, tear their hair, and shed their tears in such copious abundance over them?

"Who for sympathy may ask That exanot tell of pain?" The sympathies, the sufferings, the agonies, in the Union, and justly entitles the road to the tears of these self-torturing philanthro- the name which it has gained throughout the enough of real distress and misery around Railroad. sent to the so-called free States to suffer and sufficient, in our estimation, to commend starve. - Washington Sen.

previous season.

At Peoria, Illinois, there is an increase in the number of hogs packed this season, but landed in the city within a few steps of the at Canton, Pekin, and other points, there is a deficiency, making the packing in that re- adjoining State, as by all other routes.

dications more new houses will be crected in in New York is the tedious portion of

Gen. CHAMBERS has petitioned the our readers.—Cincinnati Enquirer. ate of Texas to charter a company to run certain machines of his invention, which are (The Hindoos of Tennessee have said to be capable of supercoding railroads- State Convention at Nashville on the I crossing bays and even traversing oceans. of February.

Official. purpose, the rule being that where a few persons | APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, to

to a few only, the exception would have been be secretary of the legation of the United void, and the license good to all; but as the States at Berlin, in place of O. Jennings Wise. to a few, and the Supreme Court has declared | John N. Garesche of Delaware, to be con

Robert H. Seese, of New York, to be consul But as the third section of the law declares of the United States at the port of Spezzia, in

> George V. Brown, of New York, to be con sul of the United States at Tangier, Morocco.

The Old Line Whigs of Boston who rewe can see no reason unless it be the want of vere the name of Daniel Webster, who love power in the Legislature to act on or prohibit the Union and cordially hate molem Abolithe foreign article, thus acknowledging the principle laid down by Judge Marshall in 12 tion Fusionism, held an interesting celebra-Wheaton before quoted-that the right to im- tion of the Birth-day of the great statesman port gave the right to sell, hence we hold that on the 17th inst. EDWARD EVERATT made privilege of selling the thing manufactured, the an eloquent oration, and several other genseller being liable for an abuse of this right. tlemen uttered patriotic sentiments. The As we said before the right to regulate, is a police power which resides inalienably in the following very beautiful letter was read from

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1856.

should as well as that of the public approve of what we have done. The unsurpations of power are often like the shadow on the dial silent but sure, and it requires a series of acts before the people become aware of their danger or are the people become aware of their danger or are aroused to defend their rights, and the present pregnant with Legislative encroachments.

Some may think this a small question and interest the extract from his letter to you, which the principle we contend, the inviolability of the you were good enough to enclose, written at the that there is no danger in the act, but it is for termination of the struggle which attended the compromise measures of 1850, in which he says that "Gen. Cass, Gen. Rusk, Mr. Dickenson, &c., have agreed that since our entrance upon the stage of public action no crisis has occur-We have before stated that a State Tem- red fraught with so much danger to the instituperance Convention had been called, to be tions of the country as that through which it held at Indianapolis on the 22d of February. Will it honestly represent the sentiments of temperance men, or of the friends of prohibition of Indiana?—or will it be but a machine to record the dictates of the State or chine to record the dictates of the State or may." This tribute of affectionate regard to subordinate councils of the Know Nothings? his coadjutors in a common struggle against a The former may be the result, but we anticipate the latter. One of the State Committee pre-eminent, will be cherished, I am sure, with

tee, and the whole State organization of the You say that this engagement on the part of our friends of temperance has been virtually un-der that control. | I was so. I know it and rejoice at it. And I believe I way add, lamented friend, was, to your personal knowl We have before remarked upon the danger with not less assurance, that the conviction you to any moral reformation when it is made express of the same fidelity to this bond of subservient to the movements of any politi- union and esteem on the part of those who cocal party. In nothing has the evil effects of operated with him, is equally well founded, such a subserviency exhibited itself more and that, though death has dissolved the confully than in connection with the temper-

have held an independent ground, casting with evil passions and imminent danger, had their votes for whomsoever, from time to come to shake his confidence in the permanency time, their judgment might dictate, no matter what the political sentiments or party attachments of the candidates, then has the cause advanced everywhere, and its advocates held a high moral position, and been broken up, and the waters are out over the land. able more readily and more surely to influ- There is no master spirit to say Peace, be still, ence the action of legislators and executive and to be heard and heeded. Our trust is in officers in favor of their reform. But when the people of this great republican confederation, and yet more in the God of their fathers connection with a party, the temperance and their own God, who guided and guarded us through the dreary wilderness of the revolution, movement, after one or two elections at least, and brought us to a condition of freedom and has suffered greatly thereby, and the power of its moral position has been lost. Indiana furnishes no previous example. Would that does not present a new history on this sub-ject, and it will present none. Temperance death; would that the burning words of him or the prohibitory principle has been attached as a mere tender to the Fusion move ments. Temperance meetings and teman act to secure a retention of temperance cannot live together in peace, and shall have to countries, thus situated, once friends, but be-This is as we see the bearings and position come enemies, the impressive narrative of the of the temperance question in Indiana; and we can discover no prospects of a change.—
Know Nothingism will be in the ascendant of the past. Your own State took a glorious in the 224 February Convention, and will part in the war of independence, and it contrib-uted ably and faithfully to the adoption of the

constitution. Her great deeds and great names "VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.-It is stated in upon the hearts of our countrymen. How would ave passed a general act on the subject." and the solemn provisions of its constitution, were he now living to witness the triumph of

sectional feelings over the dictates of duty and patriotism? Let us hope that it is but a temporary delusion, and that it will soon pass away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and the fraternla tie which still binds us together unim-I am, dear sir, with much regard, respectful

PETER HARVEY, Esq., Boston. NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. - Having traveled over this popular route on several oc casions, and being familiarized with its management, we feel it a duty that we owe to the travelling community to direct their attention to it. The travel and freight business of the road has increased enormously within the last few months. The receipts of the road for December, 1854, was considered very large, but in December, 1855, it is unprecedented, and exhibits an increase on the receipts of the same month in the preceding year of \$240,000. This, we are informed, exhibits

pists are thrown away. Surely they have Union, as the Imperial New York Central them to engage their sympathies and em- The great source and cause of the success ploy their charities, without throwing them away on the slaves of the South, whose conrable management. Our personal acquaindition is better than it would be in Africa, or tance with the officers of the road, united than it would be if they were liberated and with our experience in travelling over it, is to the travelling public, and its extraordinary success can only be attributed to its judicions THE HOG SLAUGHTER.-The packing by management. Mr. Vibbard, the General Messrs. Hamilton, Ricketts & Co., at Jeffer-sonville, closed yesterday, their total hog slaughter amounting to 56,134 head. This closes the packing season, making the grand one of the most thorough business men in the total around the Falls amount to 332,305 country. He is watchful and untiring in his

hogs, estimating New Albany at 28,890 head, exertions for the comfort and accommodashowing an increase of 48,607 over last sea- tion of the patrons of the road, and spares no pains to make the route what is considered The number of hogs slaughtered at Frank- by every body acquainted with the routes difort, Kentucky, by A. W. Macklin & Son, verging east from this city, the reliable route for 1854—5, was 10,311; for 1855—6, 13,-

The advantages on this route are many. The packing at Oregon, Kentucky river, Every train arrives "on time" at its destinawas 4,200, which is about the same as the tion. Its perfect equipment enables them to encounter the most severe snow storm with-The packing at Madison, Indiana, this sea- out difficulty. If delayed by accident, son, numbered 71,465 hogs, averaging 1971/2 | great number of passenger trains on the road pounds, against 84,727 last season, averaging 1975, —being nine per day—enables the passenger to proceed on his journey in a brief space time by the following train. The entire contains the passenger trains on the passenger trains on the pounds of the passenger trains on the passenger trains of the passenger trains on the passenger trains on the passenger trains on the passenger trains on the passenger trains of the passenger trains o route is double-tracked, and, therefore, At Vernon, Indiana, but 1,400 hogs were trains are not liable to detention by we packed this year, against 1,700 the previous to moet passenger or freight trains, as is the

case on single-track railroads.

gion fall short about 23,000 hogs. - Louisville | Cincinnatians who travel Eastward wi DELPHI IMPROVEMENT.—From present inthis place the ensuing season than for many whole trip, more particularly when accomyears past. The anticipated early completion of the Rail-road, doubtless, will have a very favorable effect on the improvement of the place, — Delphi (Ind.) Times. book" when we reccommend these routes

The public have already been advised of a horrible tragedy enacted at Cincinnati by a slave woman, one of a company of refugees CONDIT, WRIGHT & HAYDEN, from Kentucky. The facts in the case, as Real Estate, Stock and General Agents developed by the testimony before the Coroner's jury, are as follow :

On the night of January 28th, a party of slaves, named Simon GARNER, Sr., Simon Ehfnoqr GARNER, Jr., MARY GARNER and MARGARET | n w qr n e qr GARNER, with three children, two boys and ne grne wgr...... a girl, children of Simon and MARGARET warseqr ... miles back of Covington, Ky. They were ohf w qr. several assistants, went to the house of Kite awarnegr. to serve the writ. They were resisted by nwqrswqr.......21...21...21...40. slaves, and in the melee which ensued, one n w qrse qr. 6.30. 4.160. the officers gaining admission to the house, a searsear..... horrible spectacle met their view. The negraw qr..... rather than have them taken back to Ken- se gr. w qr... tucky, she would kill them. She according- u bf ... cate, undertook to carry out the hellish design. The following is the concluding evidence before the Coroner's jury, which we copy from the Cincinnati Enquirer ;

morning at the office of Dr. Menzies. The sw qr. 22 7.11.100 excitement in the meantime was intense to ehise qr. 31.7.11.40. unravel the bloody mystery, as to whether | n w qr s w qr testified that he and two others made inqui- ne qrn w qr..... ries for the runaway slaves, and traced them | n hf s e gr to Kite's house. His statement was confirm- whf atory of the evidence given by Moore and ptawqrawqr.... Patterson.

Mary Kite, the wife of the occupant of the house, testified that the people arrested came to the house about eight o'clock in the morning; she did not know their names nor from whence they came; asked them but few questions; persons asked for admission, but | Swar. she refused, as she was not in the habit of ad- swgr n wgr. mitting strangers; they threatened to procure e hr so qr an officer, and she told them that when he segregar. came, they could get in; she heard a shot swqrneqr..... fired, and, going in, found the youngest wo- sequ...... man attempting to cut her boy's throat while me!" He had a mark on his throat, as if by Ehfn w qr ... a knife; witness struggled with and taking show eqr. rather kill them than have them taken back over the river; witness took the knife into the back room and laid it on the table; the woman came in, looked for it and grabbed at it; witness took it away and gave it to her (witness') boy to take it away and throw it awarnegr... down the privy, which he did; when witness | * wqr ... and the other woman, and a little girl lying

on the floor with its throat cut; this was some time before the officers arrived. Elijah Kite, the husband of the above wit- fraction w hf. ness, was then examined, and corroborated a the evidence of his wife as to the struggle for ne qr..... the knife, the attempt to cut the boy's throat, segree qr and other particulars. Both these witnesses swgr swgr. testified that when they entered the room | swgrse gr where the fugitives were, during the time the woman was attempting to cut the boy's throat the father of the boy was pacing the room, a hr seqr. 20. 37. 2. 40. 37. 2. 80. wringing his hands and screaming, as if bereft of reason, while the elder man was also pa-time previous to this, and the last time it was | whine qr seen by the witnesses alive, the murdered nwqr swqr 25. 37. 1. 40. mitted the deed, and the woman in a frenzi-fell purpose of destroying the whole of their shifts qr.....

At this point, there being no more witnesses to examine, the jury, after a short consul-determination of examining the old woman further proceedings were postponed until six e hr s w qr. EVENING SESSION.

o'clock in the evening. Mr, Griffith, of Covington, Ky., deposed shifs w qr..... Snowfield, the watchman, Patterson came up with others, but I told them to do nothing until the authorities were present. Pat- whis war...... open; when the house was entered I went in and saw the young man and woman only, I whits w qr n e qr. 27. 22. 3. 40. 3 w qr n w qr n e qr. 27. 22. 4. 40. 3 w qr n w qr. 3 w qr n e qr. 3 caught hold of the young man and led him in the front yard; while I was there the three living children were led out; one was bleeding at the throat, another had a gash over the a ear se gr..... head, and the infant was bleeding in the face. shise qr.

After this the dead child was brought out; ac qr sw qr..... the old man and woman were taken into swgrnwgr......35.22.4.40 Here the Coroner and his jury adjourned to whise qr the Jail for the purpose of taking the testi- " w qr n e qr mony of the elder negress, the grandmother and n w qr n w qr...

Mary Garner, one of the blacks claimed by Marshall, being sworn, testified that at about ent n w gr. half past twelve o'clock, as near as she can ne qr s w qr ... recollect, at a house near Millcreek Bridge, whise gr...... Margaret Garner, when a parcel of men rushed into the house, said to me, "Mother, before a w qr n w qr..... will kill every one of them," she ran to her child, a little girl. three years old, and cut them," and I went out of the room and got under a bed in another room, and staid there until I was hauled out by some men; I did wire to the rest of the ne ar ne ar 12, 24, 6, 40. children; when this happened there were none of the party of colored people in the room but Margret, myself and the children; a good many white men were rushing in; some were pulling my husband out of the back room, and some were pulling my soc—Mar-

Kite was not in the room when the child's whf se gr 22.16. 9.80. throat was cut; I did not see Mrs. Kite take swgrnagr. resolve among the colored party that the children should be killed before they should be a qr n v qr. 9.16.10.40. drinking any.

lowing verdict was returned: We do find that the child, Mary Garner, was killed by its mother, Margaret Garner, with a butcher's knife, with which she cut its throat.

[Sigued by four of the jury, namely.]

[Sigued by four of the jury, namely.]

[Sigued by four of the jury is a sign of the ju JACOB C. BLACKBURN. BARNABAS McCLEAN,

JOSHUA CASEY. The two other Jurymen, William L. Connelly, and Joseph Sutton, in addition to the above, found Simon Garner, sen., Simon Garner, jr. and Mary Garner accordies.

ASA BLISS.

For simplicity the Persian government takes precedence of all others. There are only two officers in the Kingdom-the taxgatherer and the hangman. Appropos of simplicity-the simplest way for those wishing o " get their money back," is to go to the Ane, Fancy Dry Goods store of M. M. DUNN, where the most beautiful goods are kept and the best bargains given.

The small pox is prevailing to some extent in Philadelphia, and the Board of Health call upon all who have not been vaccinated to have it done without delay.

The Late Negro Murder in Cincinnati. FARMS AND LANDS FOR SALE BY

> INDIANAPOLIS, NDIAINA. PULASKI COUNTY. S. T. R. Acres 14.29.4.40. ..18..22...4..40. ... 18...30....4...40.5. .21..14..11.. S. T. R. Acre N hf n w qr.

.7...6..11..40. e hi n e qr.... Description. .35..12...6..80... S. T. R. Acres 26 6 5.160 26 6 5 46 27 6 4 80 STARKE COUNTY. Description. Pt of feaction ...

....8. .36. . 13. .40. ..23...36....2...62 98 .. 19. .37. . . 2. .

... 26... 22....4...40

Description. VERMILLION COUNTY. Description.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Description. WARREN COUNTY. Description. S. T. R. Ac THE ABOVE LIST embraces large Tracts of Land the various Counties of the State, of the choices quality and character, that were bought up many years since by large operators, and withheld from sale. They are now offered at very low prices, and on favorable terms. By aid of Colton's Sectional Map of Indiana, persons can find any of the Tracts without difficulty. It will be a

pleasure to us to answer all letters promptly, giving in-formation concerning these Lands to those enclosing Postage Stamp.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO SELL, we offer the greatest inducements. Your lands will be advertised in the above manner, and in the various Newspapers in this State, as well as other States, free of expense. No Sale, no Charge. If We also have for sale, or trade for lands, a large amount of RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS TOWN PROPERTY, STOCKS OF GOODS, &c. OUR TERMS are (except in Marion County) two p cent. on the amount, when sale is made, and two weeks notice required before the withdrawat of property from our Books. Send us accurate description by township, Kange, and Section as above, and description of Soil, timber, Buildings, Improvements, &c.

CONDIT, WRIGHT & HAYDEN, WILLIS W. WEIGHT.

NEBERIAN HAYDES.

Blake's Commercial Row,
Opposite the Bates House
Independing in Opposite the Bates House REAL ESTATE AND STOCK

OFFICE. Rates of Commission are as follows : All sales from \$300 to 3,000 inclusive, will be taxed at 2 6 cent, as commission; as the value of the property advances above \$3,000 the rate per cent, will decrease in the following ratio: From \$3,000 to 4,000 at 15, 6 cent.; from 3,000 to \$5,000 15, 6 cent.; from 5,000 to \$7,000 at 15, 6 cent.; from \$7,000 at 15, 6 cent.; from \$7,000, and as much greater as the sum may be, it will not be less than one per cent.
and all sums as above mentioned going above \$3,000
will be 2 \$\psi\$ cent.; charged on first \$3,000. On all sales
of property, while in our hands, commission is charged.
No sale, no commission or charge whatever. We require
notice to be given two weeks previous to a withdrawal derstood that we hold all persons responsible for the com-mission on Property when trades may be commenced with the owners of said property before the withdrawal

Washington St., Adjoining the Palmer Hantes Have now ENTERED ON THEIR BOOKS more than brindle, with white on the belief, On the Sta day of De \$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE

For sale on Commission,

No. 347. 70 acres of land, 7 miles south of Indian- \$16.

No. 415. 320 acres 2 miles east of Indianapolis, in high state of cultivation.

No. 420. 120 acres, about 2 miles west of Indiana. No. 517. Straces, in Lawrence Township, 6 miles A large bill of Lamber wanted by No. 558. 162 acres 16 miles west of Indiampo-No. 560. 330 neres 5 miles north of Indianapolis, No. 569. 21% acres % mile east of Indianapolis.
No. 640. 96 acres 2 miles west of Indianapolis. good improvements, with saw mill.

No. 650. 400 acres, on the line of Marion are

Lawrenceburg Railroad, partly improved, No. 691. 45 acres, 15 miles south of Indianapolis No. 741. A Steam Saw Mill, near Lanesville, 8 miles from Indianapolis.

No. 780 A Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Parmers ville, on Buck Creek, on the Lawrenceburg statirond; also, 30 acres of land attached. No. 788. 15 seres, 10 cleared and 5 in higher, on ne Crawfordsville road, 2 miles west of Indianapolis.
No. 789. The Broad Ripple Mills, not Indianapolis.
No. 790. 80 acres, balt cleared, to trade for fini-

No. 807. A Grist and Saw Mill, on Eagle Creek. 8 miles w of Indianapolis; will exchange in part for city property. 75 acres, 6 miles north-west of Indianapolis; 35 acres cleared, with other improvements.
No. 829, 164 acres on the Michigan Read, 2 miles cast of the Donation line; 100 acres improved, and bat-No. 230.—105% acres 3% miles east of the Donntion line: 85 acres cleared, all under fence.

No. 983.—44 acres 224 miles south of Indianapolis.

No. 984.—260 acres 3 miles from Indianapolis, on

BOONE COUNTY. 209. 168 acres of land, near Northfield. No. 470. 245 acres, 9 miles from Lebanon on the No. 319. 80 acres, south-west of Lebanda. No. 303. 160 acres, 60 acres cleared, 8 miles north

BENTON COUNTY. No. 520. 430 acres, timber land. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY No. 781. A Grist Mill and Saw Mill, on Clifts brook, 10 miles east of Columbus, all in good order, No. 215. 90 acres of land, with a Grist Mill, Naw CLINTON COUNTY.

DELAWARE COUNTY. No. 585. 160 acres, 60 acres cleared, 11, miles from No. 601. 132 acres, timbered land. DAVIESS COUNTY. No. 497. 261 neres, timbered land

DEARBORN COUNTY. No. 390. 150 acres, 90 cleared; good improvement PETERON COUNTY No. 577. 120 scres, 1 mile from Rochester FAYETTE COUNTY. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

HENDRICKS COUNTY. No. 310. A Steam Flouring Mill at Plainfield.

No. 827. 153 acres of land 4 miles north of Dan-160, neres I mite North of National Road HOWARD COUNTY 80 acres, in timber. 160 acres, in timber. HAMILTON COUNTY.

No. 825. 40 acres about 3 miles north of Wast-JASPER COUNTY. No. 605. 10,000 acres. JOHNSON COUNTY.

INO. 844. 127% acres two miles west of the Blaffs. JENNINGS COUNTY. No. 637. 100 acres, well improved, with a large Plouring Mill, situated & of a mile from Vernon. MADISON COUNTY. No. 273. 172 acres of land, 2 miles 'north-cast of No. 384. 280 acres 22 miles north-east of Indian-patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. apolis, 1 mile from Affont; about 70 acres cleared.

No. 802. 160 acres, improved, 15 mile from the No. 803. 160 acres, part under cultivation, 6% CELEBRATED COMPOUND, SCIA. TIFICALL No. 812. 80 acres, 18 miles from the county seat. small improvements, to exchange for property in Indian No. 285. 650 acres north-east corner of the county,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. No. 638. A Woolen Factory, with good water

No. 386. 120 acres, on Vellow River.'
No. 811. 640 acres of land, near the town of Plymouth, to exchange for property in Indianapolis. PUTNAM COUNTY. No. 442. 240 acres of land, 3 miles from Clove No. 479. 160 acres of land 4 miles from Greeneastle, in good state of cultivation. No. 583. 160 acres, 5 miles from H. E. station

No. 636. 263 acres, good improvements, 3 mile PARK COUNTY. good neighborhood, to trade for a house and lot in in-PORTER COUNTY

No. 836. 267 acres prairie, with timber inter- Itis unrivalled in the sure of all Female Disc spersed in groves, 5 miles from Culvertown, on the 1 and M. city railroad. No. 839, 380 acres on the Ohio river, 4 miles above Truy, very well improved. To exchange for property to Indianapolts.

RUSH COUNTY. No. 383. 210 neres of land, 7 miles south of Bush No. 846, 200 acres of land, together with the Kulphistewn Springs, 2 miles from kulphistown acres cleared. Houses sufficient to accommedate boarders; also 5 cottages for families.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

No. 485. A Grist Mill on Colin Creek

SCOTT COUNTY. No. 806. 200 seres, on the Jeffersonville Hailron TIPTON COUNTY. No. 258. 250 acres of land; 60 acres cleared. No. 526. 20 acres 3 miles south of Tipton; UNION COUNTY.

No. 382. A Woollen Factory, at Dunlopsville ith about 5 seres of choice land. WARBEN COUNTY. No. 782 & 783. 157 acres of land, to trade for city property.

VERMILLION COUNTY, ILL. No. 389. 1057 4 acres, 800 acres prairie, well in No. 555. 240 acres, opposite Monteguma.
No. 555. 240 acres in Vermittion county, Illinois, to trade for property in Indianapolis.

CLARK COUNTY, ILLS. No. 831. 80 acres in Clark county, 18s., 6 acres HAMILTON CO., ILLS, No. 832. 640 acres in Hamilton Co., His , to trade for property in Indianapolis. SCHUYLER CO., ILLS.

No. 838, 640 acres in Schuyler county, 1 ds.; one third umbered. Nine miles from county sent. EFFINGHAM CO., HAS. No. 840, 240 acres of prairie and timber land Effigham county, lils., 6 miles south of Ewington. · COLES CO., HAS.

No. 845. 360 acres in Coles county, 1ths.; 3 0 acres rolling prairie and 40 of timber; within 7 miles of Terre Haute and Alton railroad. JOHNSON CO., IOWA. No. 843. 160 neres in Johnson county, lowto trade for property in Indianapolis. EFFENGHAM COUNTY, ILL.

No. 626. 125 acres, half prairie, C tolles in the A & M Railroad, part improved. STARK COUNTY. No. 649. 80 acres, partly improved.
No. 662. 600 acres in Jasper county, Df. 3 imbes
west of Newton; also, 440 acres in Effingham county 40

No. 501. 160 acres, I), miles from county seat, 40 acres prairie.
No. 536. 1360 acres, on the Fort Wayne read, and
L. R. road; timbered.
No. 664. 320 acres, in Pratt County, Ill., 6 miles No. 779. 529 acres, 32 miles above Community miles from the river, improvements good.

NO. SOI. 20 acres in Keekuk county, lows, to trade for city property in Indianapolis.

NO. SOS. 160 acres of land in Union County, lows

M'KERNAN & EDGAR, No. 843. 80 seres in Kankalcoe County, Illinois, 3 miles from the Illinois Central Raitrond; to be exchanged for city property in indianapolis. No. 840. 240 acres, in Coses County, Hanole, No. 624. 600 scree, in Hamilton County, New York, within one mile of Pleasant Lake.

SPECIAL MOTICE. Indiana and lifiness Central Railroad Stock will be se ceived in part payment for Real Estate at this office. MCKERNAN & EDGAR, Emil Printe Accuts and Broken LIST OF ESTRAYS.

Red Cow and Calf .- Taken us by John Moore of Pike township, Dec. 24th, 1855, an estray Core and left, cow mostly red, white some white spens, 2 reason e a spring call. Appraised at \$14. Year ting Heiler - Taken up by J. S. Coffman. an estray heller, a line tuck, black care, and dark head all the logs dark below the knew. One year old last Pring. Dec 25, 1855.
Three Heliers and one Steet. - Takes up by barles Ficines, living on west sine of White fiver, or the belly, the other a red b. bulle. The stree a dark Rest Cow .- Taken up by honry J. Toon, of Werren

township, a young car lig years old, of red color. No Two Coms and one Call .- Taken up by No. 18. 68 acres, in Perry township, 5 miles from extile—eas con Wark and write sported point of left south.

50 acres, one mile North-west of Indian-praised at \$20. Seven years old. The other cow, white apolis, on Fall Crock.

No. 271. 360 acres of land and a Grist Mill, situa- Appraised at \$15. A spring calf, brindle, with white tod on Pall Creek, north-cast of Indianapolis.

No. 296. 519 acres, in Franklin Township, 10 miles

Red Cow.—Taken up, Nor. 16, 1255, by Elizabeth se of Indianapolis, 200 acres cleared.

No. 330. 240 acres, 8 miles south of Indianapolis; face, a black spot or right jaw and red spot on left, un-

or hit and hole in left car. S years old. Appraised at No. 347. 70 acres of land, 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No. 356. 56 acres of land, east of Beaf and Damb

Asylum.

No. 356. 56 acres of land, east of Beaf and Damb

All with large blaze face, hind cost while half way to No. 373. 35 of a Flouring Mill, 4% miles no of in- book joint, camp on left jaw, with light mane gud tall, 14% hands high, 2 years eld. Appended at \$55. January 4th, 1888 jan 17, w3

> To Sawmillmen. MCKERNAN & RUGAR

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY THE

Great Western Cash and Real Estate Company, at INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. Capital \$800,000. DRAWING to take place as soon as the few re-

ico of which will be given, in the most popular papers in the diffs and States where shares are distributed. SHARES OF BOLLAR BACK. LIST OF CASH PRIZES. Above we have only given a list of the cash prizes, as it would occupy too much space here to give a description of the cettre scheme, including Real Estate, which wanted, to whom will be given 30 per cen .on all sales,

and the following fremiums, viz: To the Agent whe shall dispase of the greatest number of charge, between this and the day of drawing, I will give \$2000 in American gold to the 2d \$1500, to the 3d \$1000, to the 4th \$700, to \$500, to the 6th \$400, to the 7th \$300, to the 8th Post, to the 9th \$100.

For some wishing to engage in the sale of aboves, by farmishing me with a recommendation signed by the Post-Master, or some other well known responsible person, will be furnished with tickets, documents, etc.

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HAVING now received and arranged the most com-In piete assortment of goods of every description, invite all creation and the rest of mankind, to walk in Toys is of endless variety; amongst the let are, white and black Crying Bables, dressed; Wax, China and India Rubber Dolls and Boll-heads; China Tea and Dinner Setts; Jett Bracelets and Cornelian Kings; Fancy Work Boxes, Music Boxes; Accordsops, Tamborines, Banjos, Guitara, Drums, Pifes, Clarispotta, Harmoniens, Violine, Magic Lanterns, Nosh's Arks, Pocket Books; Shot and Money Bells; Cutlery of the best English manufacture; Scissors, Polguards, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives; Perfumery of excellent quality; choice Havana Cigara and James River Tobacco, Sauf., Smoke Pipes, Mast Roves, India Rubber Goods; Pickles, Prance, Citron, Split Peas, Lintels, Juniper Berries; Hemp, Canary, Caraway, Carimbler and Fennel Seed; On Menl, Sare, lectard Moss posts, Jujubu Paste, Lonenges, Cream, Pes-nuis, Almond and Rose Candies. A very large lot of Bird Cages direct from the manufacturer. Mosse and Herd Capes allrost from the manufacturer. Mome and Rat Trapa, Wire Sieves, Hobby Houses, Sillow Wagens and Cradles; Chitisen's Rattan Clades, Sabs. Velocipodes; Sto pair States, some of them as low as 25 cents; 50,000 Torpodoes, 100 boxes goldchop Firecrackers, ladies Firecrackers, extra large size Crackers, colored Roman Candles, &c., de. An immense stock of fancy Baskets and Willow Ware, of the latest importations, amongst these are beautiful Work Baskets, Work Stands, Berlin and sailor Baskets, Traveling, Knitting and Office Baskets, French Market Baskets, Toy Willow Wagens, Coaches and Cradles, Clothes Taskets, Hamper; a very large lot of Japanned Tia Ware and Tin Toys, amongst this ware are Doed, Cask and Cake Boxes, Tumbler Brainers, Post Office, Stoves, Stillets, Express Wagens, Sc., &c. Wooden Ware, Brushes, Repe and Twine,

ter Prints, Sengrass and Hemp Espe, Sash Cord, Broom Twine. A selected stock of Groceries and an endles variety of Goods too num - ous to mention. I buy all CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

&c., &c. Wooden Ware, Brushes, Rope and Twin-Cedar Tubs, Churns and Buckets, Scated Measures, Bu-

MATERIA MEDICA. HAS GAINED AN UNBIVALLED REPUTATION FO THE POLLOWING GOOD EFFECTS, VIZ : PURIFYING CME BLOO FULA, SYPHIRIS, ULCERS, OLD SOR OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUTIONS, and all diseases arising from the IMPRUDENT USE OR ABUSE OF MARCURY.

PREPARED FROM THE BEST ARTICLES O. THE

REGUDATING THE STOMACH AND BOWN LIVER IMSEASE. CILOUS COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS AND PILES Strengthening the Digestive Organs. Thus causing the food to murish and support every a Regulating the Secretive Organs, and, by enabling them to perform their proper function

PREVENTING AND CURING BILLIOUS AND OTHER PAINFUE DISEASES. STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. allaying NERVOUS IERTFATION, and curing

WEAKNESS, IRRESULABITY, GRETRUCTIONS, ETC. IT IS ENTIRELY DAFE IN ALL CASES. Acting in harmony with the restoring powers of inture it never injures but always benefits and cures, as WM. S. BEERS & CO., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York. For sale by ROBERT BROWNISG, Indianapolis, and

Druggists generally. OHIO CULTIVATOR FOR 1856! Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Home Interests! PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

VOLUME Art of this old favority Journal will con unence on the lat of January, 1836, printed on an or tire suit of new type, and will be expecially interesting to every one ongaged in general agriculture. Such Rassing, Gardening, Prait Growing, de., or interested in the impointers and intelligence of the Homo Circle.—The Editor confidently hopes and expects that EVERY PRIEND OF IBDUCTRIAL PROGRESS Will tend his influence and patronage to sustain this old and true friend of the reval interests, and to theremse its circulation, until we shall have, as we certainly despree,

A Rousing Liet in Bury Seighborhood!

The entire proprietorship of the Cultivator has been surchased by Col. S. D. House, who has been Associated editor with Mr. Barroad for the last two years, and he FOR EVENT PARABLE PIRESIDE He has the means and the disposition to make it so, and he calls on all his friends which includes all mankind and wemankind—to send on the names and she cash, for a runi live and independent paper,

Just the Kind for Farmers in Indiana! Tanna - Single copy \$1 a year, \$ copies \$3; 0 copies for \$6, (and a copy to the getter up of the club.) - sleave in advance, 3nd to begin with the year. For special offers to local agents, inquire at your post offer, or send directly to me for a full prospectus and specimes copy, and takes a club in your own neighborhood. S. H. HARRIS, dec 15 dices

CALE OF SWAMP LAND, IN KNOX COUN-TV, Indiana. Notice is bricety given that the un-Vincences, in said county, on Saturday, in the town of Vincences, in said county, on Saturday, its 2d day of February, 1854, between the hours of 2 A. E., and 4 P. M., the following Smanp hand, to-wit:

The S. E. 42 of the S. E. 44 of Sec. No. 20, T. 2 N., R. Sund land will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, for any sum set less than one dollar and twenty figs tens per zero. JOHN B. PATTERSON A. E. C.

MILL OFONES: BOLTING CLOTHS! DEAVY AND EXTRA HEAVY. PORTABLE MILLS, MILLIRONS

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